

[N<sup>o</sup>. 99.

cases being rather in the character of agents for their constituents than that of agents for the government. But, if it



committee should desire it, an examination will be made, and a statement of the cases furnished to them. In relation to the case of Colonel Johnson, referred to by the Third Auditor, I enclose a copy of a letter from General Armstrong to him, of the 26th February, 1813. He was commissioned, it is believed, by the Governor of the state. The same gentleman, Mr. Morrow, of Ohio, and General Harrison, were appointed Commissioners by the President, on the 24th Jan., 1814, while the two former were members of Congress, to treat with the northwestern Indians; but the commission was withdrawn by the President. I enclose an extract from the commission, with a copy of the letter withdrawing it.

There may be other similar cases, but these are all that can now be ascertained.

The records of the Department, in the instances in which members have been employed, have been kept in the same manner as in others. The only instance which is embraced by the annual statement required to be laid before Congress, of the contracts made with this Department, in which a member of Congress was concerned, is that of Elias Earle, for the manufacture of arms, which was contained in the statement transmitted to Congress in January, 1816. It is believed to be the only instance of a contract made with a member of Congress, which, according to the provision of the act, ought to be contained in the statement which it directs to be laid annually before Congress.

I have the honor to be,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. DANIEL P. COOK,  
House of Representatives U. States.

[As soon as we can find room, we shall publish the Report, of which the above is an accompanying document.]

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE,

APRIL 12.

Mr. Stokes submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, entitled "An act to incorporate a company, entitled the Roanoke Inlet Company," and for other purposes.

Mr. Stokes laid on the table, also, two resolutions, directing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Asheville, in N. C. by Waynesville, Lovesville, on Scott's Creek, the Public Square, on Tennessee river, Rabun Court House, in Georgia, Habersham Court House; and into the expediency of discontinuing the post route from Waynesville, in N. C. to Houstonville, in S. C.

APRIL 15.

The three resolutions submitted by Mr. Stokes, on Friday last, were taken up and adopted.

The Senate, according to the order of the day, proceeded to the consideration of the bill (introduced by Mr. Dickerson, some weeks ago,) prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies between states. [The first section of the bill provides, that, in all cases where any matter of controversy now exists, or hereafter may exist, between states, in relation to jurisdiction, territory, or boundaries, or any other matter which may be the proper subject of judicial decision, it shall be lawful for the state deeming itself aggrieved, to institute against the state of which it complains a suit, or suits, in the supreme court of the United States, by bill in the nature of a bill in equity, stating all the facts, and exhibiting and referring to all papers and documents deemed necessary to substantiate the complaint. The remaining 14 sections embrace the details for effecting the object of the first section.]

Mr. Southard delivered an argument of considerable length in support of this bill; and Mr. Van Buren opposed it.

The bill was then laid over and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The bill from the House of Representatives to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make an exchange of certain 6 and 7 per cent. stocks for stock to bear an interest of 5 per cent. was taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Holmes, of Maine, supported the bill.

Mr. Mason was opposed to the bill. He conceived it to be neither more nor less than a new way to make a loan; for if there was a prospect of being able to pay the debt, this bill would not have been introduced. It was the precise way in which England had gone on in her public debt—that nation which we abused most and copied most. He was opposed to the whole paper system, public and private—the only effect of which was to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. He had heard of war in disguise, but this was the first time, he believed, that he had ever had a loan in disguise, and he was decidedly opposed to it.

After some conversation between Mr. King, of N. York, and Mr. Holmes, of Maine, the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

APRIL 12.

Mr. Harden from the Select Committee appointed to inquire whether any part

of the public expenditure could be retrenched, made a report thereon, in part, and at great length upon the various subjects connected with the expenditures and revenue of the government, concluding with the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the policy of resorting to loans, for the support of government in times of peace, is unwise and inexpedient.

*Resolved*, That this government owes it to the people to take efficient measures for the redemption of the public debt.

*Resolved*, That the resources of this nation are such as to render unnecessary a resort to a system of internal, direct, and indirect taxation.

*Resolved*, That this government ought to adopt such a system of retrenchment as will dispense with useless expenditures, and bring the pay and salaries of the officers of government to what they were during the administration of former Presidents.

*Resolved*, That the tariff ought to be new modified with a view to revenue.

## FOREIGN.

### FROM ENGLAND, &c.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 8.—By the British packet *Manchester*, the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received from their attentive correspondent, London papers to the 13th of February.

On the 11th of February the royal assent was given to the Irish Insurrection Bill, and to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. The insurrection bill, says a London paper, gives to magistrates a right to enter into the most retired and delicate part of any dwelling house, and, if refused admittance, to force the chambers even of females. By this act, any man found out of his house between sun set and sun rise—any person found drinking in a public house in the same period, whether a traveller or not—any owner or occupier of a house, absent from home in the same period—any person in whose possession either arms or ammunition are found—all these are liable to transportation for seven years; and this, too, without the interference of a Grand Jury by bill—without the Petty Jury by their verdict, and without allowing the aggrieved party any satisfactory appeal.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 11th Feb. states that "government have at length agreed with the country gentlemen to borrow of the Bank four millions, and to distribute it among the agriculturists at a low rate of interest, and upon easy security."

The accounts received from Ireland during the preceding week, are stated to be seriously alarming, and to almost excite an apprehension that even the increasing terrors of the law will be insufficient for the accomplishment of an object so universally and fervently desired.

*Russia and Turkey*.—It is now said, on the authority of a letter from Nuremberg, dated the 27th January, that "on the 10th of December, the Reis Effendi communicated to the English and Austrian Ambassadors the answer of the Ottoman Porte to the Russian Ultimatum, in which his sublime Highness gave a general consent to the Russian propositions, but he required them to be modified in several particulars."

From English papers to the 3d March, received at the office of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, by the packet ship *Columbia*.

Several petitions have been presented in the House of Commons from the radicals in different parts of the kingdom in favor of Hunt, confined in Ilchester gaol.

The French Minister of War has published a letter honorably exculpating the 72d regiment of artillery from any participation in the conspiracy of Nantes. The Minister considers, that all fears of internal commotions in France have wholly subsided.

Some doubts are entertained whether the laws restricting the press in France would be adopted by the Chamber of Peers, as they have passed the Chamber of Deputies.

The continental papers are devoid of much interest. An article dated Frankfurt, Feb. 17, says, that Prince Cantacuzene was on his way to Saint Petersburg, charged with a mission on the part of the provisional government of Greece established at Argos, to implore the support of the emperor Alexander for the independence of the Greeks, and to submit to the Russian government the decision agreed to by the Congress of Argos on the subject of the introduction of a monarchical constitution, the bases of which are only to be established with the consent of the great European powers. Letters from Vienna announce that great events may be expected in March; and that war between Russia and the Porte appears inevitable; but a thousand letters have said so before.

The Spanish Cortes have recently decreed that all Spanish vessels employed in the slave trade are to be forfeited, and the owners, fitters out, masters, and officers, condemned to ten years' hard labor on the public works. All foreigners entering Spanish ports with slaves on board shall be liable to the same punishment, and all slaves found on board shall be set free. We trust these regulations will be seriously carried into effect.

Mr. Wilmot, the British under Secretary of State, has denied in the House of Commons, a statement which appeared in the London Globe, that instructions had been sent to the West Indian Islands,

that the ports should be opened to the direct trade of the United States, upon the principles of reciprocity proposed by the American government.

### SITUATION OF IRELAND.

The state of unhappy Ireland continues to grow more and more deplorable. We cannot possibly give extracts this evening, and must content ourselves by stating briefly, that murders, robberies, and burnings, become more frequent every week; and the commission of these crimes continues to be attended by the most aggravated circumstances. In the mean time, the strong arm of the government has thus far been exerted in vain to repress the blood-chilling outrages.

The Special Commissions at Cork had just closed their session, and, on the last day, sentence of death was passed on thirty-five of the Whiteboys! Many were sentenced to be transported. Some of the worst of the offenders were ordered for an early execution; and it was distinctly stated, that the pardoning power would not be extended to one of them, unless a change was effected in the disposition and conduct of the people, so that tranquillity should be restored. Three of the thirty-five, were recommended to mercy by the jury.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 8.

*Important from Spain*.—By the brig *Active*, Capt. Noble, the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received files of the *Gibraltar Chronicle* to the 28th of February. It appears that the Spanish Cortes, contrary to the recommendation of the King, adopted, on the 12th of February, the opinion of their committee relative to sending Commissioners to South America; and, the day following, they further approved of the following three additional propositions, viz: That the Cortes should annul the Cordova Convention between Gen. O'Donoghue and the Mexican leader Iturbide, as also any other treaty, act, or stipulation, relative to the acknowledgment of the independence of Mexico by the same general; that the government be urged to declare to other governments, that Spain has not given up her right to her provinces beyond the seas; and that, therefore, she will consider as a violation of the existing treaties, the partial or absolute acknowledgment of their independence before the differences between them and the mother country shall have been adjusted; and lastly, that government be likewise urged to endeavor, by every possible means, to preserve, and speedily to reinforce, such points in those countries, as still maintain their relations with the mother country, and refuse to make a common cause with the malcontents. On the 14th, the King closed the session, and is said to have expressed himself satisfied with the legislative measures adopted by the Assembly, as he conceived them to have so greatly promoted the work of the political regeneration of Spain, that a few more efforts of the same nature must bring it to the very acme of perfection.

The Gibraltar papers continue to detail the riotous proceedings of the brigands in the interior of Spain; but the government does not seem to be under any apprehension as to the consequences.

Intelligence had been received at Gibraltar, that the furious veteran, Ali Pacha, seemed nearly at his last gasp. He is said to have only 400 men left, and that they are afflicted with the scurvy.

The Turks continue to hold possession of Patras, making frequent sorties on the Greeks, from whom they carry off considerable booty. In the mean time, the war continued to be one of extermination, and the most horrible excesses said to be practised by both of the contending parties.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 9.

To the politeness of our correspondent at La Guayra, we are indebted for Caracas papers to the 18th March inclusive. From them we gather the following:

On the 11th ult. Colonel Vasquez died at Caracas, of a dropsy and extreme debility, occasioned by a copious bleeding of the temporal artery.

A letter from the Vice President of Colombia, dated 13th December, Bogota, states that the President Bolivar "had marched for Popayan, to open the campaign against the unfortunate province of Quito. He carried with him an army formidable for its numbers at condition."

We have a copy of the unanimous declaration of independence by the authorities of Yucatan, dated at Merida 15th September, 1821. Those authorities were assembled, in consequence of a letter from the military governor of Tabasco, in which he communicated the declaration of independence, proclaimed in that province, and two other letters of the Council of Campeche and of the 1st's Lieutenant of that place, in which they advise of the like proceeding.

The proceedings at Guatemala of the 15th September, are also given at length, in which a similar, but provisional declaration was made, and a Congress called to confirm it, as also to regulate the future government, which was to meet at Guatemala on the 1st March ult.

THE Isthmus.—On the 29th November, a general meeting of the civil, military,

and ecclesiastical corporations, was held, at the invitation of the Council, at Panama, and declared it independent of the Spanish government, and that the territory of the Isthmus belongs to the republican state of Colombia, to the Congress of which it will, in due time, send its deputies. The troops of the garrison are allowed to stay, or to return to Spain, first taking an oath to remain quiet, commit no extortions, and not to take up arms against the independent states of America during the present war. Don Josef Padregas, late Colonel in the Spanish armies, is chosen political chief. This officer communicates, by letter, a copy of the proceedings to President Bolivar.

Federal Rep.

### FROM ST. SALVADOR.

We are informed by a gentleman who arrived in the brig *Bordeaux*, from St. Salvador, that it was perfectly tranquil at that place; there had been for two months a great political excitement, and the Europeans and natives were arrayed against each other, but that the election on the 12th of February resulted in a complete triumph of the natives, and every European was dismissed from office and natives elected. Twelve representatives to the Cortez at Lisbon were chosen, all natives. A Cortez had also been chosen and organized in the Province, and they had refused to acknowledge the Regency at Rio Janeiro, and would have no intercourse with them. They acknowledged the Parent Government and would send the twelve representatives chosen to represent them.—N. Y. Daily Adv.

## DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 16.

There was a report in circulation yesterday, we know not on what foundation, that the question between the United States and Great Britain, which was referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia, respecting slaves deported during the late war, has been decided by him in favor of this government. The subject is of great importance to several of the Southern states; and we hope we may soon be able to confirm so agreeable a report.

[Intelligencer.]

We regret to learn, that letters from our squadron in the Mediterranean bring news of the death of *Midshipman Thomas Worthington*, son of Dr. C. Worthington, of Georgetown, a young gentleman of engaging qualities and great promise.—He fell in a duel at port Mahon. 16.

We understand that the machine constructing at the Navy Yard, for the purpose of hauling up ships of war, for preservation or repair, will be completed by the first of May, and that the frigate *Potomac*, lately launched, will be hauled up on the 2d or 3d. [The precise day and hour will be hereafter stated.] This machine, we are informed, would have been completed much sooner, had not the prevalence of unusually high tides, for the last fortnight, retarded the operations of the workmen.

Expectation is on tiptoe for the result of this experiment, in which we are to behold the novel and stupendous sight of a ship, of the largest class of frigates, taken from her natural element, suspended in the air, and afterwards deposited on blocks, in a situation similar to that in which a ship is placed when building.

It is supposed the whole of this operation may be completed within three hours—in which space of time this mass of timber, weighing sixteen hundred tons, will have been moved 600 feet. 16.

In a very useful little Pamphlet issued from the Post Office for the city of New-York, entitled "The Post Office Directory," we find the number of mails made up at that office each day in the week, the aggregate for each week being 1031.—This seems a large number; but it falls considerably short of the number made up at the Post Office in this city, which, upon inquiry, we find to be 1532. 16.

### SHUN BAD COMPANY.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 10.

Theodore James, who was convicted at the last setting on two indictments for larceny, was brought up on Saturday and received the sentence of four years confinement in the Penitentiary on each indictment. The fate of this young man is the effect of those infatuations of which numbers of youths are not sufficiently cautious. One of the indictments charged him with stealing a plaid cloak—the other a pocket book containing five or six dollars. To the latter he pleaded guilty, and in a mild manner and neat and correct style, that proved him to have received a genteel and liberal education, he acknowledged that he unfortunately associated with idle persons, with whom he frequented the gaming table, where he lost the means wherewith he intended to discharge his little debts—that, to enable him, by another effort at the fatal board, to regain these means, he stole the book and its contents wherewith he was charged, and now that he resigned himself to his fate and the will of the court.

[Balt. American.]

### FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

The season for commencing the agricultural operations of the year is near at hand. The mantle of Winter is removed from the vallies; the icy fetters which have bound the rivers and the soil yield to the powerful rays of a more vertical sun; the soft salutations of the sweet South are breaking the slumbers of the vegetable world, and the trees already give signs of returning life and vigor. Spring, the season of love, of animation and joy, advances with a quick and cheerful step, and unfeeling Winter retires to the mountains at her approach, as if resolved upon their lofty peaks to withstand the order of nature, and rule the unchanging monarch of the year, enthroned on a pillar of ice, amid clouds, and vapors, and storms. But the immutable decree of the Almighty cannot be counteracted—"seed time and harvest shall not fail"—the unrelenting monster must yield to Spring, under whose mild sway the earth will soon put on her beautiful vestments, and appear in all the gaiety and loveliness of youth. Then will the husbandman go forth to deposit the seed in the ground; and with what anxiety will he watch the appearance of the green and tender stalk? How grateful for the rain, and the dew, and the kind influences of the sun; and how joyous when the ample harvest crowns his care, his labor and his hopes, and fills "his basket and his store." "And can his life be a happy one," asks the epicure of the crowded city, just risen from a noon day bed, after feasting half the night upon the luxuries of both hemispheres—"can he be happy who rises with the dawning light, and goes forth to his field to labor all the day, exposed to the scorching rays of the summer's sun; who eats his bread in the sweat of his face, and retires weary and worn to his pillow at night, to sleep away the hours of darkness, and rise to the same round of labor on the morrow?" Yes—competency, virtue and happiness are the associates of industry. The farmer is the sovereign of his little territory, the lord of the acres tilled by his own hands; the happy husband of a cheerful wife, whose "hands hold the distaff, and in whose tongue is the law of kindness;" the smiling father of obedient children, the contented proprietor of the flocks in his pasture, of the waving corn in his field, and the "new mown hay," which scatters sweet perfume through all the air.

### WESTERN INDIANS.

There is now living in the city of New-York, a gentleman by the name of Hunter, who is about publishing an important work respecting our Western Indians.—The biography of this man is singular. He found himself, when a boy, and as far back as his memory reaches, among the Western Indians; but how he came there, or where from, he was perfectly ignorant. He was educated in all the modes of savage life, and became strongly attached to them. He travelled, during his residence with the Indians, over most of the immense regions west of the Mississippi, extending his excursions as far south as the province of Texas, and westward to the mouth of the Columbia river, and the shores of the Pacific. Mr. H. states that as soon as he ascertained that he was not by birth a son of the forest, he meditated a return to the land of his nativity, if it could be found; but he determined first to collect all the knowledge of a country hitherto but little known.—M. L. Adv.

The legislature of Virginia, have rejected the petition of a Mr. Leftwich, who states in it, that he lately intermarried with Miss Hulda Hackworth, the sister of his former wife, (not knowing at that time that such a marriage was inhibited by the laws of the state,) and praying that the said marriage may be declared legal and valid, and that a presentment which had been made against him, by a Grand Jury, in consequence thereof, may be dismissed. Such marriages as these mentioned above, are common in Massachusetts, and are considered valid and legal. [And so they are in North-Carolina.]

### PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE.

One hundred and three young Gentlemen, of Cross creek township, Washington county, Pa. have adopted several patriotic Resolutions, relative to Domestic Manufactures, to which they have signed their Names. These young Gentlemen are the Sons of respectable and substantial Farmers; and the object they have in view may be seen by the extracts which follow:

"We will abstain from the use of imported goods of every description, as far as possible, and give a decided preference to articles the growth and manufacture of our own Country."

"We will, in paying our addresses to the young Ladies, give the most marked preference to such as clothe themselves in Homespun, and make use of articles the growth of our own Country."

A bill is brought forward in the legislature of New-York, which ordains "that a conviction and sentence of any person to the state prison for life shall be deemed a dissolution of the marriage contract"—and that even pardon shall not restore him or her to the matrimonial rights.



# SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1822.

**ERRATUM.**—In our last we mentioned that Wood, who was convicted of manslaughter at the last term of our Superior Court, was admitted to the insolvent debtor's oath. We were under a mistake: the application in Wood's behalf was made by his counsel, but the Judge promptly rejected it. It was Medley, after his acquittal, who was allowed the benefit of the insolvent act.

A pamphlet has recently been published in Baltimore, entitled "Letters to the people of the United States, on the subject of illegal disbursements of the public money," &c. The letters were originally published in the Baltimore Federal Republican. Some of the most esteemed citizens in the United States are charged as public defaulter....citizens whose characters cannot be traduced without wounding the honor of the nation. The author professes to abjure declamation, and deal in facts; but he has distorted and exaggerated the facts upon which he founds his charges. His arguments are very specious, at first view; but they are deceptive and untenable. In fine, although he affects to deal in fairness, he is like the mole, a creature blind and busy, smooth and deceitful, continually working under ground! On our first page will be found a letter from Samuel Smith, Esq. which will give our readers an idea of the nature of the charges made against the general government by the author of the pamphlet above alluded to.

On a careful examination of the proceedings of Congress contained in the two Intelligencers received last week, (for no subscriber in Salisbury received more than two,) we discover only a few items worth the attention of our subscribers....that is, if we may be allowed to judge from the sleepy task we had in reading them. But we cannot be surprised that so little business is finished, when it is known that every motion, or resolve, or bill, which gets into the House of Representatives, is balked and bandied about like a "biscuit in a beggar's bag"....is considered, committed, reported on, and laid on the table; is taken up again, and re-considered, and re-committed....and if it thus runs the gauntlet without getting rejected, it is a lucky urchin indeed.

## TORNADO!

On Wednesday, the 10th inst. several of the upper districts of South-Carolina were visited by a violent storm of rain and hail. The hail fell like large pebbles; and the wind blew with such fury as to unroof several houses, and prostrate fences, trees and palings. In the village of Cambridge much damage was done; and a Mr. Thomas Brightman, jr. a carriage maker, was crushed to death beneath the ruins of his shop. He was a steady and industrious man; his death is greatly lamented by all who knew him.

We have received a communication from "A citizen of Lincoln," which animadverts very severely upon an advertisement in the *Raleigh Star*, of the 29th March, for a runaway negro. The owner, Bryant Richardson, offers twenty dollars for his slave Emsly, if delivered to him alive; and twenty-five, if delivered to him dead! It is upon this part of the advertisement our correspondent remarks; and the feeling which he displays, and the sentiments he utters, are honorable to him; they have our warmest approbation; but for reasons, which the writer will not misconstrue, we must decline inserting his piece in its present shape. No one can more strongly reprobate an advertisement like the above, than we do; and we would go as far as prudence, may, as far as duty, would authorize us, in holding it up to public execration: but this is as far as we can go.

We know not what right any individual has, in any case, to authorize another to kill his negro without an act of outlawry: the laws in no part of this country, give the master power over the life of his servant: and if any one shall so far divest himself of every feeling which gives dignity to humanity, and for the paltry sum of twenty-five dollars, take away the life of Emsly, he will be guilty of nothing less than murder, and will most certainly expiate his crime on the gallows. What will be the punishment of an accessory: it is not difficult to divine.

It is from such publications that the Northern States have imbibed their erro-

neous opinions of the South, and contracted such groundless prejudices; and it is a fact, unjustifiable and uncharitable as it may appear, that from an advertisement like this they will form their judgment of a whole community. The people of the South no more approve of such inducements to commit felony, than their brethren at the North; they would no sooner justify them; and we cannot but regret that any editor should seem to sanction them, by publishing them in his paper: besides, it is very doubtful in what light the law may view such a publication.

## FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

**Messrs. Editors:** I read with great pleasure the letters in your paper of the 9th and 16th inst. giving a historical detail of the battle of King's Mountain, and of other revolutionary transactions. What gives to them an additional interest, is that the writer himself was one of the actors in those patriotic scenes. With a knowledge of this fact, we feel assured that we are reading history, and not romance. Whatever in any manner affects the character of our State, must be interesting to every true son of Carolina: not less so, when it goes to show that the part which our forefathers took in achieving our Independence, is much more important than what existing historians assign to them.

Mr. John Adams, (whose name, notwithstanding the errors of his administration, is dear to every American, has said that there is no true history of the Revolution; and that, in a few years more, it will be impossible to make one. If this be true as to the country in general, how much more so is it to our state in particular? Of other states there are histories, though they may have their deficiencies; but of North-Carolina there is none, after the administration of Governor Tryon. The part that she bore in the revolution, the achievements and sufferings of her citizens, all live only in the memories of her few surviving patriots, and will in a short time be lost with them. How important, then, while they are yet amongst us, that some efforts should be made to avert from oblivion facts and details important to our character as a state, and honorable to those worthy men that risked life and all for independence! Is there no son of North-Carolina, blessed with adequate talents, who will come forward and redeem the character of the State? The materials, as yet, are abundant; the field as yet unoccupied; and a rich harvest of honor and of profit lying neglected and untouched. The ground is untrampled, even before the year 1770, the period where Mr. Williamson closes his history; for, for to say the most of that gentleman's work, it is a dry detail of badly selected materials; and every North-Carolinian must regret that there is not a better account of our early history.

It is known that Francis Z. Martin, late of Newbern, now of New Orleans, has in readiness for the press a history of North-Carolina; but even there we cannot promise ourselves much. Mr. Martin is thought to possess but one of the requisite qualifications of a historian—a spirit of laborious research. No doubt his work will supply us with many facts now but little known; and, in that respect, be very valuable. But if we judge from some other books of his compilation, his history will be written in the dullest prose, with bad arrangement, and in large bulk. Mr. Martin is a book-making man; and, like many others of the trade, goes more for size than for the contents—more for money than for honor. But we want a history of another cast....one that will do justice to our revolutionary efforts.

Mr. Wirt, in his *romance*, styled the "life of Patrick Henry," claims for Virginia the honor of having started the revolutionary ball, as he calls it: and Mr. Adams, in some letters published a few years ago, puts in a like claim for "old Massachusetts." But without presumption, it may be said that the claim of North-Carolina to that honor is as susceptible of good proof as in either of the other cases. Written and living testimony may yet be obtained, that will go far to show that the spirit of the revolution began in North-Carolina as early as the administration of Governor Dobbs; and notwithstanding it was checked by the energy of Tryon, yet it was the same spirit which afterwards spread like wild-fire through the country, and ended in glorious liberty. Williamson, in his history, brands the actors in those efforts with the epithets of "rebels, weak and deluded people," &c. But to say the most of the regulation, it was premature, and not well concerted. Had the revolution failed, it would then also be called a rebellion, and Washington a traitor. A successful effort of the people to change their government is called a Revolution;—an unsuccessful one a rebellion.

But, Messrs. Editors, I have digressed far from the subject upon which I sat down to say a few words. I only wished to declare the pleasure I felt in reading the letters above alluded to, and express my hope that the same pen would furnish us with details of other transactions of the war known to him; not so important, it is

true, as the battle of King's Mountain, but still of too much value and interest to be suffered to pass off to the tomb.  
A NORTH-CAROLINIAN.  
Salisbury, April, 1822.

## FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

**Messrs. Bingham & White:**

You know it is common for man to have a natural partiality for his native country. I was born in North-Carolina, and in Rowan county; and though now a resident of Georgia, where I saw the prospectus of your paper, I at once resolved to take it. The matter in it, thus far, both original and selected, I am pleased with. But in none of your remarks am I more pleased, than those in favor of a Convention to revise the Constitution of North-Carolina. Your remarks perfectly coincide with my own views. Common justice and necessity dictate the propriety of a Convention in your state. I have been a strict peruser of all the speeches for and against a convention—by the members in the Eastern section of North-Carolina against it, and the Western section for it; and have to confess there was no argument advanced by the Eastern gentlemen—(great as they are; for it appears they claim all the consequence of the state, of course all the intellect too) against the resolutions introduced by Mr. Fisher, but what, in my mind, was lighter than air. However, they reasoned tolerably well; and had they possessed a good cause, no doubt they might have done much better. Why are the Eastern representatives in the Legislature so opposed to calling a Convention? or, rather, why are they opposed even to submit the question to the people? They must be opposed on one of two grounds: Either, 1st, that the people have not sense to judge in such a matter, like citizens of other states; or, 2nd, if they judge in the case, they will carry the point that there should be a convention. Oh! here lies the rub; the Eastern gentlemen fear this last consequence. They fear that the Dagon of the East will fall before the Ark of equal rights and equal representation. As such, they viewed the passage of Mr. Fisher's resolutions as virtually altering the Constitution; of course they opposed them.

For my life I cannot see what state excitements exist in North-Carolina, of a political nature, unfavorable to the call of a Convention. In Georgia, last spring, when party spirit ran "mountain high," the Legislature passed resolutions of the same nature of Mr. Fisher's in your Legislature. But the people of Georgia determined against a convention; and here the matter rests, for the present. Matters cannot possibly be worse in North-Carolina than they were in Georgia. When the Legislature of Georgia passed the resolutions above alluded to, the Clarkites and Crawfordites were at "daggers draw." The people thought the times too squally for a convention. So let the people of North-Carolina do. Let the Legislature do its duty. Some of their constituents require the passage of resolutions favorable to the call of a convention—some, did I say? no doubt a great many. Let the Legislature pass such resolutions: the people are not bound to vote for a convention. If times are too squally, if the sea is too rough, let them stay in the old hull. But if all is serene, if the sea is smooth, let the people repair the old ship, or build a new one, or live in the old one....as they please.

## AMOR PATRIÆ.

The proceedings of a Court of Enquiry, held at the Navy Yard, N. York, upon Capt. James Barron, of the U. S. Navy, in 1821, have been recently published by the authority of the Navy Department. The following is the opinion of the Court:

The Court is of opinion, that the conversation, alleged to have taken place between Capt. James Barron, and Mr. Lyon, the British consul, at Pernambuco, in the year 1809, has not been proved. And the court is further of opinion, that although the evidence produced by Capt. Barron establishes his sincere and earnest desire to return to the United States at certain periods, and the difficulty of accomplishing his wishes, yet the court is of opinion, that the evidence of his inability to return sooner than he actually did, is not satisfactory; and it is, therefore, the opinion of the court, that his absence from the United States, without the permission of the government, was contrary to his duty as an officer in the Navy of the United States.

## FROM THE AUGUSTA EXAMINER.

From good authority, we are authorised to state, that a *Germansier* of this vicinity did, on Thursday, the week of the races in this place, devour at one meal, one large Turkey Gobbler, one old Rooster, one gallon of Custard, two dozen fried Eggs, one dozen of Shop Pound Cakes, four large slices of Corn Bread, two pounds of Butter, one quart of vinegar, one half pint of Brandy, and one quart of water. These articles were consumed in the order in which they are placed, save the brandy, water and vinegar, which were taken at intervals; and he assured the company that he was not satisfied. Many respectable witnesses will bear testimony to the correctness of this statement.

Extract of a letter, received at Petersburg, dated Fredericksburg, April 13, 1822.

"Our little town was last night again visited by that element, to the fury of which it has so frequently been subject. The cry of fire assailed the ears of the inhabitants about 10 o'clock, most of whom had retired to bed. It was discovered to be in the stable of Mr. John S. Wellford, on the street leading up to the Farmer's Bank, and there remains no doubt but it was the vile act of some incendiary. The buildings being wooden, and old, the flames were rapid in progress, levelling to the earth in the course of a few hours all the houses on the street, from the one occupied by Mr. W. to the Farmers' Hotel, which being fire proof stopped its devastations. There were 27 buildings burnt."

The officers and crew of the brig Traveler, which sailed from this port on a whaling voyage, are all of them blacks, with the exception of the cook, who is a white man!—[*New Bedford paper.*]

## WILLIAM COBBETT.

In his Register for October last, introduces an article "on emigration to America," in the following style:

"How often must I say, that this is a country for only two descriptions of persons to go to: Those who mean to work with their own hands; and those who wish to work no more, and who, upon the interest of two or three thousand pounds, cannot live comfortable here. For farmers, who think of gaining by the labor of others, America is no country. Neither is it a country for men with great parcels of money, who feel impatient here under the neglect of an aristocracy; for here such men have somebody to pull a hat off to them, and there they find not a soul to do it! They may swell and puff and give themselves airs as long as they please; but, they will find no white man to look upon, or to treat them, in any way but the way becoming an equal. Nobody could live a happier life than I lived in America; but, then, I never attempted to stick myself up above any thing that had a white skin. I used to talk with them all that came within the hearing of my tongue; and, as I went along the roads, if I was too far off for talking, I used to nod or bow. I used to treat them in their own way; and they liked me the better. The faults they find in the English are their stiffness and commanding tone. 'Free and easy,' is the motto of the Americans; and they found me just their mark. I liked them, I like them, I always shall like them, and all that I can say is, that those who do not like such a people have no business to be amongst them. Those who cannot live without having somebody to hector over, would do well to stay here; for here, any man with money in his pocket will always get some poor devil to crawl upon the belly before him."

## WICKED SPORT.

From the Savannah Museum, of April 8. A splendid copy of the Holy Bible, will be raffled for at the meeting house, this morning. The godly are invited to take chances.

Two white men, lately convicted of vagrancy in Christian county, Kentucky, were sold for three months. The bidders were two blacks and a white man.

\*The county may be Christian; but, in our humble estimation, the people hardly deserve that appellation.

By some late order, the King of England has *unknighted* all the Irish Knights, as they were called—in other words, those who had received the "accolade," in the drunken frolics of the Castle, from the Lord Lieutenant, for the time being—Lady Morgan's husband, Sir Charles, is of this number; and she is, henceforth, plain.....Mrs. Morgan.—*N. Y. Amer.*

## MARRIED.

In this county, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. J. Pickler, Mr. John Richardson, to Miss Mary Dixon.

## Saddling Business.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public, that he has established himself in the Saddling Business, at the plantation owned by Dr. Ferrand, which goes by the name of the Houk Place, 3 miles from Thyatira Meeting House; where he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, with neatness and despatch. He will make, on short notice, Ladies' Saddles, with large skirts, at \$14 each, and Gentlemen's do. at \$12. All kinds of Bridles, Harness, &c. made at a proportionable price. JAMES WILSON.

Rowan Co. April 22, 1822.—3wt101p

## A Runaway Negro

WAS taken up and confined in the jail of this county on the 16th inst. who says that he belongs to John Woodward, in Fairfield district, S. C. He says his name is DICK. He is stout made, yellow complexioned, about 35 years of age. Any person claiming said negro, is requested to come and receive him, according to law.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Jailor.

Lincolnton, April 20, 1822.—3wt102

## Gig for Sale.

THE subscribers have in their possession for sale, a new panel Gig, made in New-York, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. RANDOLPH & YOUNG.

Salisbury, March 18, 1822. 93

## Education.

A SEMINARY for the instruction of youth was opened at this place on the 15th inst. Classes for instruction in Spelling, Reading and Writing, \$2 50 cents per quarter; Arithmetic, Geography and Geometry, \$3 per quarter; Rhetoric, Logic, and Ethics, \$4 per quarter; Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and the Latin Language, \$5 per quarter. English grammar, elocution and composition, will be taught each student who can read and write, and no extra charge made. Should health permit, this institution will be permanent. Patronage from this and adjoining counties, and at a distance, is confidently solicited and expected. Mild though prompt government will be used, and each pupil's taste, disposition and talent, diligently studied. Tax government has proved mischievous, from ignorance in this matter; and energy become tyranny, by attempting to force nature. Moral and religious instruction on the Sabbath, and during the week, will form part of the plan proposed. This place and the neighborhood, are indeed healthy; and board can be had on moderate terms. Three or four little boys will be received as boarders, by

BENJ. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

Principal of the Seminary.

Lexington, N. C. April, 1822.—3wt104

## Dissolution.

THE copartnership existing between John M. Greenlee, James Avery, and Edwin Poor, under the firm of Greenlee, Avery & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts on the books, will please settle the same with James Avery, who is authorized to settle the business of said firm.

JOHN M. GREENLEE,  
JAMES AVERY,  
EDWIN POOR.

Morganton, April 1, 1822. 3wt100

## The Subscriber

HAVING purchased the interest of Major Greenlee and Mr. E. Poor, in the firm of Greenlee, Avery & Co. will continue the Mercantile business in the same house; where he hopes, by his attention to business, to merit a share of public favor. JAMES AVERY.

Morganton, April 8, 1822. 3wt100

## Fresh Goods,

JUST opening and for sale, at the Store of the subscriber, viz: Blue and black Broadcloth, very cheap; do. common, various colors; Cassimeres, of different colors; black and colored Canton Grapes; Bombazettes and black Velvets; Silks, and Silk Shawls, of every description; Cambric and Robes, for ladies' dresses; Domestic Cloth, of the best quality; Hats, Bonnets, and Shoes, a complete assortment; besides numerous other articles. Also, Powder, shot, and lead; best gunpowder tea, and chocolate; Writing Paper and School Books, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, a good supply of GROCERIES, &c. such as brown and loaf Sugar, Coffee, and Pepper; Copperas; Dutch and English Seydies; patent hoes; Hard-Ware, of various kinds; Delf and China Ware, &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 8, 1822.—3wt100

## Dry Goods, &c.

THE subscribers have lately received and offer for sale, at that eligible stand on Trion street, formerly occupied by Samuel McComb, Esq. a general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are some of the best cloths and cassimeres, together with all other articles pertaining to gentlemen's wear, and with which they will be accommodated on reasonable terms. Also, a very choice assortment of ladies' fancy goods, which will be sold at a short advance from cost. GRAHAM & PARKS.

Charlotte, April 8, 1822.—4wt100

## William Patton,

No. 6 Craft's South Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

TENDERS his services to the planters and merchants in the western part of North-Carolina, as Factor and Commission Merchant. The facilities now afforded by Steam Boats, in transporting produce and merchandise to and from Cheraw and Charleston, will most likely render careful agents more necessary than formerly. W. P. will buy and forward Goods to order, and sell all kinds of produce for a commission of 2 1/2 per cent.

Through the assistance of a friend, he will, when it is required, advance reasonably on produce which the owner may wish to hold for a better market. He will also attend very particularly to the forwarding of goods from Philadelphia, New-York, &c. Persons unacquainted with him, will please refer to Mr. George Miller, Salisbury, N. C. David Reinhardt, Esq. Lincolnton, N. C. or James Patton, senior, Asheville, N. C.

6wt102

## Saddlery Warehouse.

SMITH & WRIGHT

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have made an establishment in the above business at Newark, New-Jersey, eight miles from New-York, where they have constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, an extensive assortment of

## SADDLES & BRIDLES,

Of all kinds, Harness, Trunks, Whips, and Spurs—Also, Skirting Leather; Bridle and Harness do.; Hog Skins; Sheep, Calf, and Morocco do.; Saddle Trees, and Saddlery Ware, of every description. Merchants that are on to the North, and deal in the articles, will find it to their interest to call and examine. Orders will be carefully executed, and goods sent to any part of the United States. They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Newark, March 23, 1822.—6wt102

## Alexander Graham, Tailor.

TAKES this vehicle to return his grateful thanks to the citizens of Mecklenburg, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes, by his promptness and ungrudging application, to merit a continuance of their favor.

Charlotte, April 8, 1822. 4wt100

## To Undertakers,

FOR the purpose of building a Male and Female Academy in Charlotte, N. C. Proposals will be received by either of the undersigned, until the last Wednesday in April next, for making and delivering at the place of building, as soon as practicable, two hundred thousand well made and well burnt brick, of the usual size. Persons making proposals will say how soon they will undertake to deliver the brick.

JOHN IRWIN,

ROBT. I. DINKINS,

WM. DAVIDSON.

4wt100



## POETRY.

The following elegant paraphrase upon a few lines in Seneca's Thyestes, is from the pen of Sir Matthew Hale, the renowned Lord Chief Justice of England—whose profound legal attainments, fervent piety, and extensive acquaintance with theological science and general literature, caused him to be considered one of the brightest patterns of his age:

Let him that will, ascend the tottering seat  
Of courtly grandeur, and become as great  
As are his mounting wishes; as for me,  
Let sweet repose and rest my portion be;  
Give me some mean, obscure recess, a sphere  
Out of the road of business, or the fear  
Of falling lower; where I sweetly may  
Myself and dear retirement enjoy;  
Let not my life be known unto  
The grandees of the time, toss'd to and fro  
By censures or applause—but let my age  
Slide gently by, not overthwart the stage  
Of public action, unheard, unseen,  
And unconcern'd as if I ne'er had been.  
And thus while I shall pass my silent days  
In shady privacy, free from the noise  
And bustle of the mad world, then shall I,  
A good old innocent plebeian, die.  
Death is a mere surprize, a very snare  
To him that makes it his life's greatest care  
To be a public pageant, known to all,  
But unacquainted with himself, doth fall.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

### DANCING.

May I presume, in humble lays,  
My dancing fair, thy steps to praise;  
Whilst this grand maxim I advance,  
That all the world is but a dance.

That human kind, both man and woman,  
Do dance, is evident and common;  
David himself, that godlike king,  
We know could dance as well as sing.

Those who at court would keep their ground,  
Must dance attendance the year round:  
Whole nations dance; gay frisking France  
Has led the English many a dance.

The whole world is one ball, we find;  
The water dances to the wind!  
The sea itself, at night and noon,  
Rises and dances to the moon.

The earth and planets round the sun,  
Still dance; nor will their dance be done,  
'Till nature in one blast is blended—  
Then may we say, the ball is ended.

### EPIGRAM.

Live while you live, the Epicure would say,  
And seize the fleeting pleasures of the day:  
Live while you live, the sacred preacher cries,  
And give to God each moment as it flies.  
Loth, in my views let each united be;  
I live in pleasure, when I live to thee.

## Literary Extracts, &c.

The following extracts from "Pickering's Vocabulary of Americanisms," cannot fail to amuse all our readers, and perhaps some may be benefited by them. The best way of banishing these vulgarisms, is to laugh them out of society; and we beg leave to say, particularly to our fair readers, they are much more deserving of laughter, than many an awkward bow, or ill delivered compliment, which seldom fails to raise a titter at the expense of the unfortunate beau who may be the author of them.

Columbia Telescope.

**Caucus.**—This noun is used throughout the United States, as a cant term for those meetings, which are held by the different political parties, for the purpose of agreeing upon candidates for offices, or concerning any measure, which they intend to carry at the subsequent public, or town meetings. The earliest account I have seen of this extraordinary word is the following, from *Gordon's History of the American Revolution*, published at London in the year 1783.

"The word *caucus* (says the author) and its derivative *caucusing*, are often used in Boston. The last answers much to what we style parliamenteering, or electioneering. All my repeated applications to different gentlemen have not furnished me with a satisfactory account of *caucus*. It seems to mean a number of persons, whether more or less, met together to consult upon adopting and prosecuting some scheme of policy for carrying a favorite point. The word is not of novel invention. More than fifty years ago, Mr. Samuel Adams's father and twenty others, one or two from the north end of the town, where all the ship-business is carried on, used to meet, make a *Caucus*, and lay their plan for introducing certain persons into places of trust and power. When they had settled it, they separated, and used each their particular influence with his own circle. He and his friends would furnish themselves with ballots, including the names of the parties fixed upon, which they distributed on the days of election. By acting in concert, together with a careful and extensive distri-

bution of ballots, they generally carried the elections to their own mind.—In like manner it was, Mr. Samuel Adams first became a representative for Boston." *Gordon's Hist.* vol. i. p. 240, note.

An English traveller, (Mr. Kendall) who has taken notice of many American words, seems to think that this "*felicitous term*" (as he ironically calls it) is applied only to party meetings, or consultations, of the members of the legislatures in the different states; but this is not the case. All meetings of parties, for the purpose of concerting any measures, are called by this name.

From the above remarks of Dr. Gordon, it should seem that these meetings were first held in a part of Boston where "all the ship-business was carried on;" and I had therefore thought it not improbable that *caucus* might be a corruption of *Caulkers*, the word meaning being understood. I was afterwards informed by a friend in Salem, that the late Judge Oliver often mentioned this as the origin of the word; and upon further inquiry I find other gentlemen have heard the same in Boston, where the word was first used. I think I have sometimes heard the expression, a *caucus* meeting. [i. e. *caulker's meeting*.] It need not hardly be remarked, that this *cant* word and its derivatives are never used in good writing.

**To Go by.**—A New England friend, who has travelled in the Southern States, has favoured me with the following remarks on this expression: "I heard this used in North-Carolina.—Mr. B. asked me to stop and dine with him when I was passing his house, by saying, 'Will you go by and dine with me.' When I mentioned this singular expression to some gentlemen afterwards, I was told it was often used. Its origin is very natural. When a gentleman is about riding a great distance through that country, where there are few great roads, and the houses or plantations are often two or three miles from them, a friend, living near his rout, asks him to go by his plantation, and dine or lodge with him. But in a town, or when one is passing before the door, the expression is peculiar."

**Gouging.**—The following account of this word is given by an English traveller, upon the authority of an American: "The General\* informed me, that the mode of fighting in Virginia and the other Southern States, is really of the description mentioned by preceding travellers, the truth of which many persons have doubted, and some even contradicted. *Gouging*, kicking and biting, are allowed in most of their battles.—*Gouging* is performed by twisting the forefinger in a lock of hair, near the temple, and turning the eye out of the socket with the thumb nail, which is suffered to grow long for that purpose." *Lambert's Travels*, vol. ii. 300. "A diabolical practice (says an English Review) which has never disgraced Europe, and for which no other people have even a name." *Quart. Rev.* vol. ii. p. 333. The practice itself and the name are both unknown in New England; and from the following remarks of a well known American author, it will appear that the practice is much less general in the Southern States than it has been: "We are told (says Dr. Morse) that a strange and very barbarous practice prevails among the lower class of people in the back parts of Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia; it is called *Gouging*. We have lately been told, that in a particular county, where at the quarterly court twenty years ago, a day seldom passed without ten or fifteen boxing matches, it is now a rare thing to hear of a fight." *Morse's Amer. Univer. Geography*, vol. i. p. 676, edit. 1805.

**Kelter or Kilter** (pronounced *Kilter*.) Good condition, order, *Ex.* This cart or plough, is out of *kilter*. This is very common among the farmers of New England. It is also one of the provincial words of Great Britain: "*Kelter or Kilter*; frame, order, condition. *North.* In good case or kelter; in good condition." *Grose's Prov. Gloss.* It is also mentioned by Marshall among his "*Provincialisms of Yorkshire*," and by Ray in his "*South and East Country words*;" and in the *Monthly Magazine* (Mar. 1815) it is given among specimens of the *Essex Dialect*.

**MIGHTY for VERY.**—An intelligent friend, who has travelled in Virginia, informs me, that he "found the adverb

\* General Bradley, a Senator in Congress for the State of Vermont.

† *Grose* adds—"Hence *kelter kelter*, a corruption of better, to hang, and *kelter*, order, i. e. hang order, or in defiance of order

*mighty* in common use, in the conversation of all classes of people in that state as precisely synonymous with *very*. *Ex. Gr.—Mighty cold; Mighty near ten o'clock; a Mighty fine man, &c.*"

**To RECKON.**—Used in some of the Southern States, as *guess* is in the Northern. *Ex. I reckon he will, &c.* It seems to be provincial in England: "*Reckon*, to imagine, to suppose: *I reckon I shall, North.*" *Pegge's Supplement to Grose.*

**ROCK for STONE.**—In N. Carolina, we often hear the expression of *heaving rocks for throwing stones*. Every pebble, if no larger than a pea, is called a rock.

**SAUCE.**—A general term among the country people of New England, for all the common esculent vegetables.—Hence those farmers who supply the markets with vegetables, are sometimes called by their brethren, *sauce-marketers*. The term *sauce* is sometimes used "more strangely (to adopt the words of an English friend) to signify *impertinence*." B. In some parts of England (as the same friend informs me) the term *Garden-stuff* is used as a general name for vegetables, and *Ash* accordingly has that term; the other English lexicographers have *garden-ware*.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA UNION.

**Superstition of New-England.**—In that almost insulated part of the state of Massachusetts, called *Old Colony*, or *Phymouth County*, and particularly in a small village adjoining the shire town, there may be found the relics of many old customs and superstitions, which would be amusing, at least to the antiquary. Among others of less serious cast, there was, fifteen years ago, one which, on account of its peculiarity and its consequence, I beg leave to mention.

It is well known to those who are acquainted with that section of our country, that nearly one half of its inhabitants die with the consumption, occasioned by the chilly humidity of their atmosphere, and the long prevalence of easterly winds. The inhabitants of the village (or town as it is there called,) to which I allude, were peculiarly exposed to this scourge; and I have seen, at one time, one in every fifty of its inhabitants gliding down to the grave with all the certainty which characterises this insidious foe of the human family.

There was, fifteen years ago, and is perhaps at this time, an opinion prevalent among the inhabitants of this town, that the body of a person who had died of a consumption, was by some supernatural means, nourished in the grave from the body of some one living member of the family; and that, during the life of this person, the body retained, in the grave, all the fullness and freshness of life and health.

This belief was strengthened by the circumstance, that whole families frequently fell a prey to this terrible disease.

Of one large family in this town, consisting of fourteen children, and their venerable parents, the mother and the youngest son only remained—the rest, within a year of each other, had died of the consumption.

Within two months from the death of the thirteenth child, an amiable girl of about 16 years of age, the bloom which characterized the whole of this family, was seen to fade from the cheek of the last support of the heart-smitten mother, and his broad flat chest was occasionally convulsed by that powerful deep-toned cough, which attends the consumption in our Atlantic states.

At this time, as if to snatch one of this family from an early grave, it was resolved by a few of the inhabitants of the village to test the truth of this tradition which I have mentioned, and which the circumstances of this afflicted family seemed to confirm. I should have added, that it was believed that if the body, thus unnaturally nourished in the grave, should be raised and turned over in the coffin, its depredation upon the survivor would naturally cease. The consent of the mother being obtained, it was agreed that four persons, attended by the surviving and complaining brother, should, at sunrise the next day, dig up the remains of the last buried sister. At the appointed hour they attended in the burying yard, and having with much exertion removed the earth, they raised the coffin and placed it upon the ground; then, displacing the flat lid, they lifted the covering from her face, and discovered what they had indeed anticipated, but dreaded to declare. Yes, I saw the visage of one who had been long

the tenant of a silent grave, lit up with the brilliancy of youthful health. The cheek was full to dimpling, and a rich profusion of hair shaded her cold forehead, while some of its richest curls floated upon her unconscious breast. The large blue eye had scarcely lost its brilliancy, and the living fullness of her lips seemed almost to say, "loose me, and let me go."

In two weeks the brother, shocked with the spectacle he had witnessed, sunk under his disease. The mother survived scarcely a year; and the long range of sixteen graves is pointed out to the stranger as an evidence of the truth of the belief of the inhabitants.

The following lines were written on a recollection of the above shocking scene:

I saw her, the grave-sheet was round her,  
Months had past since they laid her in clay;  
Yet the damps of the tomb could not wound her,  
The worms had not seiz'd on their prey.

O! fair was her cheek, as I knew it,  
When the rose all its colors there brought;  
And that eye,—did a tear then bedew it?  
It gleam'd like the herald of thought.

She bloom'd, though the shroud was around her;  
Her locks o'er her cold bosom wave,  
As if the stern monarch had crown'd her  
The fair, speechless queen of the grave.

But what lends the grave such a lustre?  
O'er her cheek what such beauty had shed?  
His life-blood, who bent there, had nurs'd her:  
The living was food for the dead!

### Testimony for the Gospel.

Extract from a speech of Mr. Bruce, in the Maryland legislature.

"A book, sir, (the New Testament) has been made to bear upon this question, that never fails to fill me with the profoundest reverence and the deepest veneration—a book of infinitely more value than all other books that ever were written—and were the question put to me, whether I would take this and exclude all others, and so vice versa, I would, unhesitatingly, draw it to my bosom. It is the only source of pure morality, the only light to guide the dark and wandering mind of man; and without which, he would be like the mariner upon the stormy and tempestuous ocean, bereft of chart and compass. Pity it is, the world should be so much in ignorance of the rich treasures which lie embodied there; and, sir, if there is any thing of respectability, any thing estimable or of worth about me, I trace it to that fountain. It raises man above his fallen nature, it ennobles and gives him a dignified, commanding attitude; and though surrounded by all the calamities this world could heap together, he would be great amidst the ruins, and while calmly suffering, claim your admiration and love. A more bountiful legacy was never left to man. I speak of it as I have found it."

### TO-MORROW.

To-morrow, that idol deity in which the world have agreed to place their trust; to-morrow, that half spun thread on which is hung the weighty concernment of eternity. What is to-morrow? No part of our possession, no part of our inheritance; it is a part in the great chair of duration, but perhaps no part of our present being. Clear, and bright, and steady, as it shines to-day, some sudden blast may blow out the lamp of life; and to-morrow may have conveyed us into other company, and settle us into other scenes. Boast not of to-morrow till you have unrolled the book of fate, and learnt what to-day shall bring forth. Last night, it is probable, many a gay youth threw himself on the bed whence he shall rise no more, and many a busy head reposed itself upon the pillow where it shall sleep now and take its rest. How sad and serious are many now, who but last night were giddy, thoughtless, presumptuous and vain: how terrible has this to-morrow proved to many, who but yesterday said unto themselves it was yet soon enough to repent. Thou fool, this night shall thy soul be required of thee! was a severe, yet gracious warning. In every breeze that blows there is a slight of human fate; in every breath we drink in the deadly poison; every hour we stand in jeopardy; then every man in his best estate is altogether vanity. In every walk we take death treads upon our steps, he watches us in our retirements, he follows us in our business; he mingles with the angels that stand round our bodies; in that very moment when we are least apprehensive of our fate, then the tyrant springs upon his prey, rejoicing to add to his native horrors the necessary terror of surprise. In

the midst of life we are in danger of some fatal blight; in the highest health we are in danger of some mortal malady. What then is life? Is it not a fleeting cloud, an evaporating smoke, an exploding meteor, a painted bubble? Break, the bubble must—in its greatest beauty, it will break ere night.

The following parody on Orator Phillips' hyperbolic outline of the "Character of Bonaparte," is believed to be from the pen of Paul Allen, Esq. editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

*Character of BORACHIO BIBBLER, down to the period of his death in a ditch.*

HE IS FUDDLED! We may now pause before that drunken prodigy, which staggered amongst us like some sottish landlord, whose nose parboiled the liquor which his mouth swallowed. Dirty, squinting, and peculiar, he fell from his seat, an overdone bibbler; hickuping in the harmony of his own originality.

A hat greased, rimless, and scalloped—a coat destitute of its skirts—a neckcloth that distanced description—a pair of breeches grinning defiance to totality, marked the outline of this extraordinary drinker—the most extraordinary, perhaps, that, in the annals of this world, ever drank, or reeled, or fell. Flung into a tavern, in the midst of a combat, that employed every fist of a crowd who acknowledged no superior, he commenced his *blow-out*—a cobbler by trade, and a drunkard by inclination.

With no friend but his cup, and no fortune but his wages, he rushed into the bar-room, where rum, gin and brandy had arrayed themselves, and sobriety fled from him as from the glance of destiny. He knew no motive but drunkenness—he acknowledged no check but an empty pocket—he worshipped no God but the bottle, and with an eastern devotion knelt at the shrine of his idolatry. Antecedent to this, there was no spirit that he did not love, there was no cordial that he did not venerate; in the hope of a tankard, he flattered the landlord; for a dram, he bowed to the bar-keeper.

The bar contained no liquor that he did not approve; there was no bottle he could not empty; and whether amidst brother drunkards, in a ditch, or on a dunghill, he seemed never to be sober, and everlastingly drunk. The whole army of tipplers wondered at beholding the immensity of his draughts, and the velocity with which he drank them. Skepticism bowed to the prodigies of his performance; a quart of raw rum assumed the air of moderation; nor was there aught too incredible for belief or too fanciful for expectation, when the world saw a mender of old shoes drink three quarts without a stagger. All the blow-outs of antiquity became flea bites in his contemplation:—\* \* \* \* \* and he disposed of gallons, and quarts, and pints, and gills, and mugs, as if they were the invisible measures of the Lilliputians.

Such is a faint and feeble picture of BORACHIO BIBBLER, the first (and it is to be hoped, the last) Emperor of Drunkards.

A Persian poet takes the following monstrous ungallant liberty with the fair sex:

"When thou art married, seek to please thy wife; but listen not to all she says. From man's right side a rib was taken to form the woman, and never was there seen a rib quite straight, and would'st thou straighten it? It breaks, but bends not; since then 'tis plain that crooked is woman's temper, forgive her faults, and blame her not, nor let them anger thee, nor coercion use, as all is vain to straighten what is curved."

All foolish people are wise enough to be soon tired of their own company; and therefore impatient of solitude, perpetually impose it upon their unfortunate acquaintance.

Those who are extremely civil, are seldom sociable; because they receive more trouble than entertainment from company.

Our resentments and attachments are commonly the principal obstacle which retard us in our progress to wealth and greatness: he who can totally exonerate himself of these two grand impediments, the remembrance of past injuries, and gratitude for past benefactions, can hardly fail of travelling through the dirty roads of business and ambition, with great alacrity and success.

A decoction of the roots of black berry bushes, is a safe, sure and speedy cure for the dysentery.